

The Cairo Evening Bulletin.

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DAILY EDITION.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 23, 1868.

JOHN H. OBERLY & CO.

CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.

The St. Louis Republican grows quite facetious over the "ignorance" of a Liverpool merchant who expresses the belief that the time is not distant when vessels, laden at Cairo, will sail directly to Europe. A hostility to Cairo crops out of nearly every sentence in which that paper indulges—a hostility infinitely more ridiculous than the conviction of the English merchant.

Had the voyages of the ocean vessels been extended by the Liverpool writer to St. Louis the Republican would have had no fund of sarcasm to expend on that account. But terminating them at Cairo, with the remark that St. Louis would then become a Manchester to our Liverpool idea assumed a phase most singularly ridiculous. Why stop at Cairo? interposes the "Republican." "As large boats reach St. Louis as Cairo"—the visit of boats like the Ruth carrying two thousand five hundred tons, is not of unfrequent occurrence! True, so far, but why was not the whole truth told? Why was not the honest confession made that low water and ice annually destroy the Upper Mississippi navigation, the latter so effectually closing up the river that for intervals of weeks and months, and that too during the most active commercial seasons, boats neither arrive at or depart from St. Louis. But no—English knuckles must be rapped, and the whole truth would not answer. It would have strengthened the plausibility of the Englishman's assertion.

Intelligent men, familiar with the Lower Mississippi navigation and for years closely connected with its commerce, have predicted that the present generation would live to see Cairo an inland sea-port—if we will be allowed such adjective—and argued its feasibility with a convincing force beyond the reach of sarcastic slang, or all other weapons employable by those who will not believe because it does not suit them to believe. Five years ago the transportation of corn in the bulk on the Mississippi was declared impracticable because, forsooth, the vessels navigating that stream were not adapted to such a business. The needful provision has been made, however, without taxing American ingenuity in the least. No more potent reason can be urged now against the project contemplated. If it were required that the Mississippi should be changed so as to permit present ocean vessels to navigate the hope of success would be remote indeed, but as a change in the character of the vessels would serve nearly the same end, the matter instead of assuming a preposterous phase, does credit to the wise-heads that are pondering it.

WHO SHALL BE JUDGE?

Judge Olney having resigned the reins of the bench, it is the duty of the people of this judicial circuit to determine at the ballot-box who shall be his successor; and, in doing so, they should not allow themselves to be influenced by favoritism or prejudice, by passion or impulse. They should not be unmindful of the fact that the interests of the public, and of almost every individual in the community, require upon the bench a man competent to properly discharge the high and responsible duties of the judicial office, duties which require in their performance the exercise of the highest, most exalted and rarest attributes of human nature, as well as learning, and qualities of head and character which may stand the scrutiny of the most sagacious and purest among men. We do not wish to be understood as maintaining that the people should seek after the ideal judge of fiction, who, with a wise look always on his venerable face, is ever dignified, never permits a smile to flash across the sombre gravity of his features, speaks with measured deliberation, is severe in his deportment, and wears the marks of purity of character on his brow. We know too often dishonesty lurks under such an exterior, and wisdom, learning, and exemplary character may be linked with youth, cheerfulness and sociability. But we desire to impress upon the people the necessity of knowing the candidates, and selecting from among them the one in whom is to be found the nearest approach to a combination of judicial ability, moral courage and unwavering integrity.

We have heard some lawyers and many members of the bar mentioned as candidates and probable candidates for the vacant judgeship; but of all those named only two have now any prominence before the public—Judge Sloan and S. P. Wheeler, esp. Mr. Wheeler is a young and rising lawyer. Few men of his age have at command a more varied store of legal lore than he, and we are sure, on the bench he would soon command the respect of the bar and the confidence of the public. But upon Judge Sloan is concentrated the eyes of the masses as well as of the bar; and it is scarcely possible he can now, as he did nearly two years ago, stand out against public impropriety. He will doubtless yield to the demands of the people and become an avowed candidate for the abandoned judicial robes of this circuit. Take him all in all, he is the best man for the place in the circuit, and we hope he may be elected.

BUCKALEW ON STEVENS.

On the 18th inst., the senate of the United States listened to eulogies of the late Thaddeus Stevens, and to criticisms of his character. Mr. Sumner mourned through an oration marked by his peculiar rhetoric and outpourings of superb egotism; but Mr. Buckalew, nothing extenuating or setting down night in malice, in a speech of great power, calmly dissected the character of the deceased, and exhibited its defects in the clear light of truth. Among other things, he said the reason why Pitt had moral weight and Stevens had not, was to be found in the fact

that the former was the lawful husband of one wife. This statement, which is true beyond the possibility of refutation, created quite a sensation, and many of the radical senators assumed the airs of indignant men and scolded like angry children.

COMMON SCHOOLS—AN ATROCIOUS PRACTICE.

One or two of the Chicago papers have taken up arms manfully against the abominable barbarities practiced upon school-children. One of the worst and meanest of these is flogging—a system of cowardly brutality which should have been long ago banished from every civilized community. But there are others, nearly or quite as bad, as will be seen from the subjoined statement, published in the Chicago Tribune:

"No matter how piercing cold, how blustering and stormy the day may be, no matter how young, how feeble, how poorly clad, nor how far the little victims may have waded through the drift to reach the school, if for fear of being punished for being tardy, they get there before the bell rings, they must stand in the cold, without a particle of shelter, unless they crouch under the fences like cattle, or find room in the privy, though they perish, until the bell rings; at the same time our 'mild-mannered' teachers are lounging in the well-warmed rooms, perhaps looking out of the window smiling upon the sufferings of those children of 'frascible parents'."

The directors of common schools throughout the country, where such a cruel and unforgiving practice prevails, will fail in their duty if they do not, peremptorily, put a stop to it. Does such an arrangement prevail in Cairo? We hope not, and should be glad if our superintendent, Mr. Burlingham, would give us such an assurance. It is an atrocity that should be tolerated nowhere.

WASHINGTON.

THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

National Banks, Etc.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The question of the speakership for the forty-first congress is being agitated, though very quietly, and the merits of the different candidates are being canvassed. It is well settled that no candidate from the west will be urged, except, perhaps, as a compliment to some member whom his colleagues will delight to honor. The most prominent aspirants seem to be Messrs. Blaine, of Maine, Dawes and Banks; but some new man may carry off the honors. The fact that Messrs. Dawes and Banks are both named, splits the Massachusetts delegation. It seems agreed that the election of speaker will take place in March, when the forty-first congress first convenes.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Applications have been received at the treasury department from the Fourth national bank of Cincinnati, and the First national bank of Chicago—both Government depositaries—that both be permitted to surrender their privileges as designated depositaries, and asking that their accounts be balanced, and their securities released.

INDIAN DELEGATIONS.

Several delegations of Indians, representing the Niamis, Creeks, Cherokee, and other tribes, are expected in Washington during the winter, for the purpose of securing additions to the existing treaties between them and the Government, relative to cessions of lands and the improvement of their domestic condition.

WORKMEN INJURED.

The main walls of the new hospital building, belonging to the Howard University, gave way this afternoon. The workmen, about fifteen in number—one-third white, the others black—who were roofing the structure, fell to the ground, a distance of fifty feet, and were all injured, several seriously, if not fatally.

FOREIGN.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Conduct of the Syrian Admiral Approved.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 20.—The porte approves the conduct of Admiral Hobart Pasha, at the harbor of Syria.

PROTECTION DENIED.

The ambassadors of the Western powers decline to exercise protection over the affairs of the Greek residents after their expulsion from the Turkish domain.

AUSTRIA AND FRANCE.

PARIS, Dec. 21.—It is reported that Prince Metternich has received instructions from Vienna to act in concert with France on the Eastern difficulties.

THE RUSSIAN FLAG BURNED.

The 'Presse' represents the war excitement to be as great in Constantinople as in Athens, and states that the Russian flag has been publicly burned in the streets of Constantinople.

A PETITION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 21.—The Greek subjects of the Sultan have sent a memorial to Athens, praying the government to avoid a war with Turkey.

LONDON TIMES ON THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. The full message of President Johnson having been received, the 'Times' to-day, refers to the President's stubbornness, denounces his repudiation proposition, and approves the action of the senate and house in their disposal of the document.

A Shocking Accident.

PITTSBURGH, December 21.—A shocking accident occurred at Miller farm, on Oil Creek, on Saturday last. A benzine tank, containing 250 barrels of crude oil and benzine, exploded, shattering the tanking to atoms. The oil and benzine took fire, and ran down the hill, deluging two men, named George Bartlett and George Knowlton, in a torrent of fire. The latter died about noon. Mr. Bartlett will recover. The flames communicated to two other tanks containing 250 gallons of benzine, which were insured. Loss \$4,000.

The following odorous announcement appears in the Buffalo 'Express': Randolph is in Ontario county, and is one of the most intensely radical towns in the State: "Two more children, a colored boy named Marshall Sheffield and a white girl named Amanda Wilson, were married in Randolph by a Methodist minister last Wednesday night."

An American Beauty Abroad.

From the Louisville Courier Journal.

Among the many famous beauties whom our city boasts, none were ever so much admired, probably, as the brilliant and fascinating Miss Belle Key who married the late Colonel James Hewitt, C. S. A., (who was killed at Chancellorsville,) and after remaining in great seclusion abroad, was married to a distinguished and wealthy Polish gentleman residing in New York, about a year ago. The happy couple are now visiting in Poland. The Warsaw 'Courier' of November 2, makes the following allusion to an American family recently visiting that city. The persons alluded to are Mr. Martin Zborowski (Zabriski) of Morrisania, and his accomplished and beautiful wife. We quote: "During the representation at the theatre on Saturday night all eyes were fixed on the parterre-box at the left of the stage, and really the curiosity of the spectator was more than gratified, for in the box was seated a lady splendid in beauty and glittering in precious stones. We admit, in all frankness, that we have never seen such a diadem as that which crowned the classic brow of this beautiful creature; and so, also, with the collar of oriental pearls of great price, joined by stars of diamonds, yet even less perfect than the neck which they surrounded. We are informed that the husband of the lady belongs to one of our illustrious families, a member of which settled in America two hundred years ago, and that he and his wife are now on a visit to this country, where his ancestors—their honor and its glory—formerly lived. These distinguished personages have already traveled for some time in Europe, and intend to honor Warsaw with their presence for a few weeks."

Agassiz and the Glaciers.

Professor Agassiz said some interesting things concerning his pet glacial theory at the Amherst agricultural meeting last week. He declared that all the materials on which agricultural processes depend are decomposed rocks, not so much rocks that underlie the soil, but those on the surface and brought from considerable distances and ground to powder by the rasp of the glacier. Ice, all over the continent, is the agent that has ground out more soil than all other agencies together. The penetration of water into rocks, frost, running water and baking suns have done something, but the glacier more. In a former age the whole United States was covered with ice several thousand feet thick, and this ice, moving from north to south by the attraction of tropical warmth, or pressing weight of ice and snow behind, ground the rocks over which it passed into the paste we call the soil. These masses of ice can be tracked as surely as game is tracked by the hunter. He had made a study of them in this country as far south as Alabama, but had observed the same phenomenon particularly in Italy, where, among the Alps, glaciers are in progress. The stones and rocks ground and polished by the glaciers can easily be distinguished from those scratched by running water. The angular boulders found in meadows and the terraces on our rivers not now reached by water, can be accounted for only in this way. He urged a new survey of the surface geology of the state, as a help to understanding its constituent elements, and paid a high tribute to the memory of the late President Hitchcock.

"Wat Larks."

The London correspondent of the Boston 'Advertiser' says of the late Marquis of Hastings: "After leaving Oxford University he hurried along the road to ruin with a selfishness prominent in his vices. His splendid country house was a scene of mad dissipation for weeks together. Wine ran like water, and a hundred devils were constantly perpetrating. A gentleman told me only yesterday that he once saw the Marquis open a knife which contained several extremely sharp blades and put it in the coat pocket of one of his guests while dancing at a ball. The result soon after was a hand cut and gashed in a score of places. This was a minor pleasantry of the wretched young nobleman. At other times he would take down a valuable family painting and set it up on his lawn and fire at it. One year he won seventy thousand pounds, and the next he lost more than a hundred thousand. There is often to be seen in the Haymarket of a night, a Captain Scott, who once won as much in a similar manner, and who now wanders about with frequently not half a dollar in his pocket to buy him a dinner. Strange to say, even when he had the largest stake in the issue of a race, the Marquis rarely showed any interest in the running, but would lean or set listlessly looking on, with a cigarette between his lips, and nursing himself as it were, against the welcome summer breeze, even then too nipping for his shattered frame."

Old-Time Reception of the Presidential Message.

The manners of Congress have sadly degenerated since the days of Washington. Then the Presidential Message was received with dignified courtesy, and a committee appointed to wait on the President with the reply. At the time appointed, the Senators went in procession to the President's room, and were received with that serious and stately courtesy which was then in vogue among persons high in office. Fancy a long dining room, with the tables and chairs removed. Before the fire-place stands a tall and superb figure clad in a suit of black velvet, with black silk stockings and silver buckles. His hair, white with powder, is gathered behind in a silk bag. He wears yellow gloves, and holds a cocked hat adorned with cockade and plume. A sword, with hilt of polished steel and sheath of white leather, further relieves the somber magnificence of the President's form. The Senators enter with the Vice-President at their head, and read the address, to which the President makes a brief and courteous reply, and, at its conclusion, the Senate made a formal and ceremonious exit, and then returned to their chamber. Customs and manners have changed since then to a complete antithesis.

The Exhalation of Carbonic Acid.

Dr. Edward Smith has ascertained the amount of carbonic acid exhaled by the lungs. It varies in proportion to the work performed. During sleep it is at the rate of 293 grains per hour; while in a sitting position, 491 grains; while walking at the rate of two miles an hour, 1,988 grains; while walking three miles an hour, 3,552 grains; and when working on the treadmill, 2,926 grains hourly.

Wendell Phillips' newspaper, the 'Anti-Slavery Standard,' has a plan for the radicals to "make a sure thing of it" by taking the appointments out of Grant's hands, now, at the start—the process being to impeach and remove President Johnson, put in Ben Wade by the Senate, and have him give out the offices, before Grant gets in.

Woman Suffrage.

The Woman's Suffrage Association of St. Louis is actively engaged in getting signatures to memorials to congress and the state legislature, praying for the privilege of voting. A memorial to congress, signed by over 2,000 persons, was forwarded on the 21st inst. The association holds a regular meeting every week, and considerable general interest is being manifested in the matter.

An American captain named Robbins, and a man named Raynard, bought a vessel called the S. D. Bailey about nine months ago, at San Francisco. They freighted her half with real cargo and half with dummies, and then got the whole cargo insured as first class cargo for \$8,000. The dodge was for Robbins to carry her out to sea and scuttle her, get the insurance money, and then divide it. When Robbins got to sea he began to ask himself what business Raynard (who was left ashore) had with any share of the money, or, indeed, with the vessel or the cargo at all. So he determined to keep both for his own private fortune, and did so. He carried her to Tansey Island, where he sold all the saleable portion of the cargo, and bought coconuts out with the proceeds. Then he sailed for New Zealand and sold the oil, making \$2,000 by that single transaction. Having effaced the marks on the rest of the cargo, he then sold it off at public auction, and would have sold the schooner too, but could not produce his authority for the act. So he abandoned her and went to Melbourne, where he took rooms like any other gentleman, and deposited his money in one of the banks. He was discovered, however, by the detectives, and arrested under the extradition treaty of 1842, on the governor's warrant, at the requisition of the United States Consul at Melbourne.

The Mormons plume themselves upon being in advance of the age on the question of female suffrage. Women are allowed to vote in the "State of Deseret" at all political meetings, and Brigham Young's paper says: "There has never been a day when there would have been the least fear entertained respecting the votes of men, women and children."

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